THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

SALT FOR WHISKEY.

I WILL give Salt now for Whiskey to be delivered in the spring. The exchange will be made on liberal terms. — *Apply* to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811

PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

Presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL,

in an upper room in a house owned by Mr. Spencer, next door to Mr. Beelen's, in Water Street, upon a *new, improved and systematic plan*, for the benefit of those who wish to be, or have their children instructed.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, will apply immediately, or they may miss the opportunity, as teaching by classes continues but a short time in a place.

Specimens of improvement made by those whom he has instructed, to their perfect satisfaction, may be seen at Mess. Patterson and Hopkins, Bookstore, Mr. Spencer's Tavern, or at his School Room, where gentlemen are invited to call and satisfy their curiosity.

Persons of suitable age and tolerable capacity, may acquire fair Hand Writing in one course of fifteen exercises, one hour and an half at each.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
DISCOURSE
Introductory to a course of Lectures on
Chemistry;
Including a view of the Subject,
And utility of that Science.
Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdia.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

One messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township about 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh on the road to Redstone, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large and commodious dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above, called Work's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, containing 156 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, anjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters, and others, containing about 127 acres with with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumb township, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 13 and 213, with the appurtenances.

And also two lots of ground in Perry's town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.
Terms made know at time of Sale.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

BOARDS perfectly seasoned, Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
December 9, 1811.

The Public will beware of Runaway
THOMAS DRAKE,
an apprentice to the Hatting business who made his escape on Novembe, 19th; he is about 5 feet 10 i r high; clear of only two vices, drinking and gambling; his clothes were, a dark surtout coat, and corded trowsers. Pride and ingratitude are depicted in his features; he has some knowledge of the four first books of Euclid, and a Dictionary, which he is apt to use in conversation. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. Journeymen hatters in their useful society will treat him with that contempt he merits. Any person securing him in any jail in the United States, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, by giving me information by post.

DAVID CORREY,
Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.
December 6, 1811.

LANDS
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE following described Tracts of Land situate in Deer and Indiana townships, Allegheny county, will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder, at the house of *Samuel Peebles*, in Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 23d of December next, at 12 o'clock, viz:—

No. 1, 203 acres—On the waters of Deer creek, bounded on the south by land of Robert Thompson, (on which is a grist and saw mill) east by J. M'Callister, north by —— Hultz, and depreciation surveys on the west, about 14 miles north of Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

No. 2, 201 acres—on which William Thompson now lives, adjoining the above named Robert Thompson on the west, the Rev. Mr M'Connell and Robert Porter on the east. There is a barn, dwelling house, small orchard and eighty acres of cleared land on this tract, and a large quantity of meadow may be made.

No 3, 200 acres—adjoining No. 2, on the south, M'Callister on the west, Geo. Lesley on the north, and James Jack on the east.

No. 4, 270 acres—on which Stephen Kennedy resides; adjoining George Lesley on the east, and —— Caldwell on the west, has twenty acres cleared, and a dwelling house, etc.

No. 5, 354 acres—adjoining land on which John Glascow lived on the south, Nehemiah Bell on the west, and John Duff on the north.

No. 6, 265 acres—on which John Glascow lately lived, adjoining land of William Gibson on the south, William Haslet on the east, and No. 5, on the north, there is a house, stable and about twenty acres of land cleared on the premises.

No. 7, 243 acres—adjoining Nehemiah Bell on the south, depreciatiou land on the west, and John Duff on the north.

No. 8, 200 acres—through which the road from Logan's Ferry on the Allegheny river to Butler passes, adjoining Robert Miller and James Leslie on the south, William Gibson on the west, William Lesley on the north, and Thomas Love on the east.

No. 9, 150 acres—adjoining Thomas Love on the south and west.

No. 10, 242 acres—north of William Haslet, and adjoining John Jones on the north and east, including a house and about fifteen acres cleared.

No. 11, 294 acres—adjoining the above and land of D. Ferguson, with a few acres of made meadow.

No. 12, 230 acres—adjoining the above, and land of John Carnaghan on the south.

No. 13, 243 acres—on Bull creek, about 5 miles from the Allegheny river, part of the land sett ed by Elias Thomas, bounded west by land of Thomas M'Connell, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 14, 190 acres—bounded on the west by the last described tract, north by land of Felix Negley, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 15, 335 acres—adjoining No. 14, and bounded east by land of Benjamin Coe about 3 miles from the Allegheny river.

Possession of the unimproved tracts may be had immediately after sale, and of those in occupation of tenants on the first day of April next.

The above described tracts are all patented, and clear of incumbrance and dispute.

One-third of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in two annual instalments. Deeds will be made to purchasers on receipt of the first payment, and approved security for the residue.

For further information apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Pitt township, Allegheny county, or to *Thomas Collins*, in Pittsburgh. November 27, 1811.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Decem. 3

Mr. Dawson, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late and present army of the U. States; which was read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Morrow presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Montgomery Fayette, Green, and Preble counties in Ohio, and Wayne county in the Indianna territory, praying an extension of the time allowed by law for the payment for the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Randolph,

Ordered, that the committee appointed to enquire into the faithful application of public monies, be authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mitchill presented a petition of Isaac Greenwood of the city of New-York, praying that additional duties may be laid on the importation of mariners and surveyors magnetic compasses—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell,

Ordered, that the petition of Hoyt and Tom, merchants of New-York, praying the removal of a pending suit against them from the district court to the circuit court of the U. States, on account of the inability of the district judge to hold a court, be referred to a select committee—Messrs Mitchell, Calhoun, Gholson, Milnor and Wright compose the committee.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any and if any, what alterations and amendments are necessary to be made in the several acts of Congress establishing ports of entry and delivery.

An engrossed bill allowing a further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by the right of preemption in the Mississippi; was read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorise the surveying and marking of certain roads as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown, went through a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, and was ordered to be read a third time.

The bill making further appropriation for the support of a Library, went thro' a committee of the whole, Mr Nelson in the chair and was read a third time and passed. (This bill appropriates a thousand dollars a year for additions to the Congressional Library.)

Wednesday, Decem. 4.

On motion of Mr. Williams.

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to report a bill explanatory of the laying duties on manufactured copper.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy of monies transferred during the recess from certain branches of expenditure to others in the Navy Department, and of the application of such monies to other branches, was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the apportionment of Representatives were then considered.

Mr. Burwell moved that the said bill and amendments be committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next; which was negatived.

Mr. Randolph moved that it be postponed until Friday next, which was also determined in the negative.

Mr. Stanford moved that the further consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow: which was determined in the negative.—Yes 56—Nays. 72.

After considerable further debate, the house then adjourned.

Thursday, Decem. 5.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Jane Deakins of Alexandria, praying to be devorced from her husband, John Deakins—Referred to the district of Committee.

The Speaker laid before the house several resolutions adopted by a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the town and district of St. Louis, in Louisiana territory, expressive of their wishes, that the second grade of territorial government may be extended to that territory: that the judges of the general court be required by law to have some permanent interest in the welfare of the inhabitants, and to reside in the territory; that additional and more equitable provisions be made in favour of claiments to lands in the territory, and that the limits of the territory may be more clearly defined. These resolutions were read and referred to the committee of the whole house, on the bill providing for the government of said territory.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Thomas O'Bannon, was twice read and referred to the committee on public lands.

The bill from the Senate making further provision for the corps of engineers was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, made report on the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Indianna Territory, and on the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of New Orleans: which were severally referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, presented a bill to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "An act continuing for a limitted time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned;" and a bill to continue in force for a further time the bill establising the duty known by the name of the Mideterranean fund.——twice read.

On motion of Mr. Archer,

Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the district of Havre-de-Grace in the state of Maryland, so as to include Spes Uticæ island, the northern shore of Elk river, the eastern shore of Bush river, Susquehannah and North East rivers, and all the water and shores of the Chesapeake bay above the mouth of Bush river on the western shore, and above the mouth of Elk river on the Eastern shore of said bay.

APPORTIONMENT BILL

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states adcording to the 3d enumeration—when

A motion was made by Mr. Newton, that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, and negatived, Ayes 57,—Noes 60.

After considerable debate the question was taken, that the house do concur with the Senate in their first ament, viz. to strike out the word "thirty seven" and insert "thirty five," Yeas, 65 Nays, 64.

The Speaker declared himself with the nays, and the house being equally divided, the question was lost.

The other amendments of the Senate to the bill being governed by the first amendment, were consequently disagreed to.

It was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Randolph, that a conference be held with the Senate on the subject of the disagreement between the two houses on this bill. Messrs. Lacock, Randolph and Condit were appointed managers of the conference on the part of this house.

And the house adjourned.

Friday, Decem. 6.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of the Georgetown Lancastrian Society in the district of Columbia, praying an act of incorporation; which was referred to the district committee.

Mr. Smiley presented a memorial from the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, praying the aid of the general government in accomplishing their works in which they are engaged; which was read and referred to a select committee.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House Resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Macon* in the chair, on the Report of the committee of Foreign Relations, made some days ago.

The report having been read—

Mr. Porter rose to state the views of the committee. He depicted the inconsistent conduct of Great Britain towards us, and the miserable shifts and evasions to which her ministry had resorted to justify her unprovoked aggressions on our rights. It had been the general opinion of the committee, that the exigency demanded war, and that it was the most probable and indeed now the only mode of obtaining justice. Mr. P—, adverted to the manner in which we could affect G. Britain by War on land and sea, by taking the Canadas, from which they now exported annually to to the amount of six millions of dollars of articles essential almost to her navy, &c. all which she would lose. Convinced as the committee was that war was the only resort, if they had not in their report recommended it, as many were desirous they should, it was because of our unprepared situation, and not because the times did not in their opinion call for it. They were of opinion that the cloth should be spread before the guests were invited to partake of the enterainment. *Mr.* P—, spoke at some length. If circumstances permit, we will give his speech in our next.

The question was taken on the first resolution for filling the ranks of the present army, &c. and carried.

The second resolution for raising ten thousand regulars, being under consideratton—

Mr. Little moved to strike out ten thousand and insert fifteen thousand.

Mr. Fisk moved to insert 30,000.

Mr. Alston wished to leave the number subject to the discretion of the President, not exceeding 50,000 men. If the number was fixed, the President must appoint officers, whether the men were raised or not.

The question was taken on striking out the number 10,000, &c. and carried by a large majority.

The question now being on the number which was to be inserted in lieu of it—

Mr. Porter was in favour of a practicable number of regulars, relying on volunteers for effective service as well as regulars.

Mr. Little spoke in support of his motion.

Mr. Wright spoke in support of a large number of regulars.

Mr. Fisk spoke in favor of 30,000; he was desirous that our measures should be effectual.

Mr. Little spoke in favor of the house fixing the number, in preference to leaving it discretionary with the Executive.

Mr. Nelson spoke in favor of the number reported by the committee.

Mr. Seybert spoke in favor of 30,000 men. He was desirous of acting efficiently if at all.

Mr. Wright spoke in reply to Mr. Nelson, and in favour of regular troops in preference to volunteers.

Mr. Smilie thought 10 000 men would be a sufficient number, together with the volunteers, for any object they might be wanted for.

Mr. Porter proposed that the number should remain blank, as it could be better fixed when the bill was bro't in, in pursuance of the resolution.

Mr. Nelson spoke in reply to some observations of Mr. Wright on the relative importance of regulars and volunteers: and Mr. Wright rejoined.

On the suggestion of Mr. D R. Williams, the motions to fill the blank created by striking out "10,000" were withdrawn; and

The resolution, thus varied, was agreed to.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, authorising volunteers, militia, and the equipment of our little navy, were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The 6th resolution, to permit our merchant vessels to arm, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings against them, being under consideration—

Mr. M'Kee spoke against it, conceiving it at variance with the system comprised in the other resolutions.—He had no idea now of mere resisting; if attacked, he would retaliate.

Mr. Smilie supported the resolution. If we were not now in war, he said he verily believed we soon should be.

Mr. Wright took the same ground with Mr. M'Kee, and moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto words similar to the following: "And if attacked by any vessel contrary to the law of nations, to capture and bring them in for adjudication."

Mr. Porter explained. The proposed amendment would make the resolution an act of war, which it was not the intention of the committee to declare in this report, or to commence until they had prepared for it.

Mr. Wright's motion was lost.

Mr. M'Kee said the parties had joined issue, the pleadings were made up; the case was now to be decided by battle and not by jury. He therefore desired to retain the sinews of our strength, and moved an amendment contemplating AN EMBARGO for 90 days on vessels in our ports, &c.

The motion was declared to be out of order.

The 6th resolution was then agreed to.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The house took up the report.

The question was put on the first resolution—

Mr. Randolph, wishing time, moved that the report lie on the table—Motion lost, 65 to 50.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the military establishment, as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the inlistment of the troops—and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law."

The following are the yeas and nays on the question:

YEAS—Messrs Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Crittenden, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Goldsborough, Gold, Goodwin, Gray, Green, Grundy, B Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Bryde, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Minor, Mitchell, Morgan, Moseley, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Simmons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G Smith, J. Smith, Stewart, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Taliaferro, Tracy, Troop, Turner, Van Cortland, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, and Wright.—117.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Jackson, Law, Potter, Randolph, Stanford, Sturges, Wheaton—11.

Mr. Goldsborough, after expressing his readiness, should war be once determined and declared by the administration, to go all lengths to support it, but wishing further time for reflection on so important a subject, made a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

And the house adjourned.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Lancaster, *December* 6, 1811.

Yesterday the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented to each branch of the legislature the following message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Fellow Citizens,

Through the blessing of Divine Providence, your are permitted to assemble, and to deliberate on the concerns of the commonwealth, in peace and tranquility.

In the commencement of the discharge of the important duties devolved upon us, permit me to join with you in sentiments of sincere gratitude to that kind Providence, who has favoured us with a continuance of internal peace and prosperity: with abundant productions of the earth, and a general prevalence of health, throughout our country. Grateful for these blessings, let us look to HIM that formed, & can controul the human mind, to direct such public measures as will best promote the real, substantial happiness and prosperity of our country.

The communication recently made to congress, by the President of the United States, and voluminous documents accompanying the same, which, no doubt you all have read with attention and solicitude, exhibit but a gloomy prospect Amidst this gloom, however, it is with just pride and pleasure, we notice the firm, the candid and impartial conduct of the executive, toward the two conflicting powers who have violated the laws of nations, and of common right. The justice, impartiality and forbearance of the United States, will be a matter of wonder and approbation, to a candid world, and a lasting monument, to the honour of a free republican government, in every measure it may ultimately adopt for the maintainance of our rights, or to avenge our wrongs. If, in the course of events, a last appeal must be made to arms, we may, with confidence, rely on the valour and patriotism of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to unite with their fellow citizens of other states, in supporting the honour and independence of our beloved country. It is a matter of satisfaction, to perceive, that one of the belligerents has evinced a disposition to respect our neutral rights: and although that goverment has still left strong ground for complaint, yet, what it has done, justifies a hope, that it is a prelude to measures of ample justice. On the part of the other bellingerent, scarcely a symtom appears to warrant an expectation of an amicable adjustment. To the general government, we look with confidence for that wisdom in council, and persevering energy of action, which will cause that power to respect our rights, and redress our injuries, and especially that of impressing our seamen. To despoil us of the fruits of our honest industry, and legitimate enterprize, is palpably unjust: but, to enslave an American citizen, and impel, by the galling lash, a brother to stain his hands with brothers blood, is adding insult and cruelty to injustice, and trampling in the dust, the most precious and essential attribute of a free and independent nation: Devoutly deprecating the misseries of desolating war, prudence imperiously suggests the propriety and necessity of preparing to meet every event. This consideration will naturally lead your attention to the revision of our militia system.

It cannot be too often repeated, that a well organized, well disciplined and well appointed militia, is the only legitimate, efficient and safe defence of a free republican government. It is generally acknowledged that the present system is materially defective; and the repeated essays of the legislature, on that important subject, prove the difficulty of forming a system that will be effective in its operation, without being oppressive to the citizens. Let not, however, difficulty deter—rather let it stimulate to exertion, for the completion of so indispensable an object. While on this subject it is my duty to state to you, that the public arms, not distributed, are suffering material injury, in consequence of no legal provision being made to keep them from destruction by corroding rust; nor are those which have been distributed (except such as are in the hands of volunteer associations) in a better condition, because of the insufficiency of the regimental funds; from the want of a judicious fiscal arrangement of the fines, when collected, as well as the irregular manner of collection. Frequent applications have been made by volunteer companies for rifles; the applicants could not be gratified because there are no rifles in possession of the commonwealth. To you is submitted the importance and propriety of making provision to meet such applications The discipline of the militia is materially affected by the frequent change of officers, arising from resignations, generally occasioned by the expense to which they are exposed in uniforming, equipping and time in learning the military art. Perhaps a small compensation from the state, for such sacrifices, or an exemption from military duty, after a faithful performance of their duties as officers, for a given period of years, might probably obviate the evil.

To the subject of education, I would again invite your serious attention. Of its beneficial effects upon moral and political institutions, I need not to enlarge. To ignorance, our prisons, our penitentiaries and our poorhouses are principally indebted for their inhabitants. The value of education is incalculably enhanced, in a government of the people, such as ours, where every citizen may be called, in his turn, to legislate, or to execute. A general diffusion of knowledge, can alone ensure and perpetuate our republican institutions. Without a competent portion of information, rational liberty cannot be realised. It ceases, indeed, to be a blessing, it degenerates into licentiousness Your predecessors have made some progress in the business; but, not to the extent of the constitutional injunction.

The present embarrassing state of our foreign relations, cutting off the sources of supplies of manufactures from abroad which we were in the habit of importing will necessarily lead your particular attention to the encouragement of our own manufactures. The importance of the subject will receive additional force, from the recollection of the frequent recurrence of manufacturing establishments being destroyed by fire; from those unfortunate events being connected with circumstances which excite strong suspicions, that incendiaries have been employed to perform the work of destruction and check the enterprising spirit of our artizans. Food and raiment are indispensible to the preservation of real practical independence. The fertility of our soil, and the industry of our husbandmen, afford an ample supply of the former; the skill and enterprise of our artizans, with the abundant supply of materials, which our country affords, are fully competent to the latter, and only want the fostering hand and patronage of government to make us, in the true and the most unlimited sense of the word, an *independent nation*. In the midst of embarrassments occasioned by the interdiction of commerce, it is a consolatory idea, that those very embarrassments have a tendency to wean our citizens from a too ardent pursuit of foreign commercial speculations, and invites their attention to the exploration of the internal resources of our own country, and we view them with pleasure directing the force of their genius, their enterprise, and their capital, to improvements in agriculture and manufactures, which must, if perserved in, ultimately convert a transient calamity into a permanent, substantial national advantage.

Years of experience, purchased, it is true, at great expense, must convince us that foreign commerce is a good, but of a secondary nature; and that happiness and prosperity must be sought for, within the limits of our own country, and not in foreign connections Moral honesty, amongst individuals, is but too rare. Moral honesty, in governments, especially those founded in violence and wrong, is visionary. The importance of the subject upon which I have been addressing you is too palpable to require argument to enforce it, and will command that portion of your deliberations which it deserves.

Intimately connected with the foregoing subject is that of improving our roads, the navigation of our rivers, and the opening of canals, by which the supplies of articles produced in one part of the country may be transported to another, with cheapness and facility. To the former of these subjects the attention of your predecessors has been directed, with considerable effect. The liberality of the last legislature, in the encouragement given to the improving of roads, and building bridges, has justly received the approbation of the people of this commonwealth. These monuments of public liberality, I am happy to say, have been so effectually supported by private wealth and individual exertion, that during the recess of the legislature, three companies have had charters of incorporation granted them, for the building of as many bridges over the Susquehanna river, viz. at M'Call's ferry, at Columbia, and at Sunbury. On reviewing that subject you will probably discover that something more still remains to be done. Little yet, has been done in cutting canals, and to that point I would solicit your particular attention. The superior advantages of water carriage are too well understood to require much argument to prove or to illustrate them. The importance of such improvements will be greatly enhanced by recollecting that our country can be most effectually annoyed on the sea board. Maritime and hostile nations have it in their power not only to interrupt, but almost destroy our coasting trade, and cut off the trade and water communication between the states. This evil can alone be averted by opening canals; and so numerous and so situated are our lakes, rivers and lesser streams, that by exertions worthy the magnitude and immense advantages of the object, both as it regards interest and safety, water communications might be opened so as to connect the eastern and the western, the northern and southern extremities of the United States. This subject has engaged the attention of our sister states.

The state of New-York is now assiduously employed in the project of opening a water communication between Lake Erie & the Hudson river. From a view of the map of Pennsylvania, as well as from information derived from enlightened and scientific men who have explored the country with a special view to that subject, it is confidently believed that Lake Erie can, with less difficulty and expense, be connected with the principal navigable waters of this state. It is confidently hoped that the general government will not be inattentive to the importance of these water communications, which have been mentioned. There is one, which may be considered as a preliminary step towards the accomplishment of so interesting and important a work, which I conceive, is completely within the power of the state to effect.—The connection of the Susquehannah, with the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. A company, for that purpose, has already been incorporated; but, in all probability, without the aid of the state, neither the exertions, the enterprize, nor the resources of the company, will be adequate to the object: some consideration, I trust will be bestowed on the propriety and expediency of aiding them by a loan of money, upon moderate interest, until their prospective resources can be brought into action. I am persuaded of its practicability. The object is worthy of legislative aid and patronage, and it would be honorable, even to have failed, in so laudable an attempt. I have only to add, on the foregoing subject, generally—that domestic, is immensely more valuable than foreign commerce, as it regards pecuniary considerations, and in a political view, it becomes still more enhanced. It would form an indissoluble band of union. It would for ever, banish the idea of a separation of the states. It would create new and strong ties and dependencies, new and reciprocal advantages, and excite new sympathies and affections among children of the same American family.

The legislator, as well as the moralist, will search for the sources of evil, either felt or feared, in the corruption of the morals or manners of the people, as well as in the defects of their political institutions. In fact, he will perceive, that they have a necessary and reciprocal influence on each other A republican legislator will examine the subject, with peculiar interest, because he is aware that the stability of the government, depends, not only on the information, but, the virtue of the people. There are national vices, which are nothing more or less, than the aggregate vices of individuals, which invite national punishment The predominant vices of our country, are too palpable, to require a particular detail. These few remarks will lead your attention to the revision of the laws, for the suppression of vice and immorality; they are either too lenient in their penalties, or too lax and imperfect in their provisions, to correct or control the progress of moral depravity.

That an evil of any considerable magnitude should exist in Pennsylvania, without an appropriate remedy, need only to be mentioned, to ensure your early attention Application has lately been made to the supreme court, by the attorney-general, for leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto, against the trustees of a certain literary institution, for the misuse of a donation made them by the legislature. Another application was made by the same officer, that an information, also in the nature of a quo warranto might be filed, and a rule granted, to shew cause why a certain other corporation should not be dissolved for abuse of its powers The process prayed for, was refused, in both cases, on the ground, that the court had no jurisdiction—authentic copies of the proceedings had before the court, will form the subject of a special message.

By a law passed the 30th day of January, 1810, it was enacted, that the robbery or larceny of bank notes of any incorporated banks, shall be punished in the same manner as the robbery or larceny of any goods or chattels of equal amount." However laudable the intention of this law may have been, experience has shewn it to be productive of consequences injurious to property and morals; for, agreeably to the interpretation this act has received, from the highest judicial authority, it is necessary, in all cases of prosecution under it, to state in the indictment, that the notes stolen, are the notes of an incorporated bank; and, as it is requisite that all the material allegations in an indictment should be proved on the trial, convictions are thereby rendered difficult, and sometimes impracticable. Bank notes, of all the states in the union, are occasionally found in circulation, and to require the prosecuting officer to make proof, in any of the courts of justice in this commonwealth, of the actual incorporation of a bank in South Carolina, or in any other distant state, is attended with obvious, and sometimes insurmountable difficulties. The restriction of the act in question, to notes of banks in Pennsylvania, might, perhaps, make it less exceptionable. Thus restricted, it would still tend to secure one of its principal objests, and prevent the evils which have sprung, and may yet spring, from the existence or formation within this state, of unauthorised banking associations.

By the ninth section of the act, passed the 11th day of March 1809, persons indicted for any criminal offence, in the mayors court of the city of Philadelphia in additon to the privilege they enjoy, of removing the same into the supreme court have the right, forthwith, to demand that such indictment be removed to the court of quarter sessions, of the county of Philadelphia, there to be proceeded and tried The operation, also, of this law, has been found to produce embarrassment, delay, and not unfrequently, the entire failure of justice. The guilty party dreading the moment of trial, removes the indictment, when the public officer is prepared to call it up for trial. That the accused should have the right, thus to interrupt the proceedings, without any previous notice, and remove them to a court not of superior, but co-ordinate power and jurisdiction; without alledging any reason for such removal, is such a novelty in jurisprudence, and attended with so many inconveniencies, that I have considered it an important duty to present the subject to your consideration. If repeal be not deemed salutary, the imposition, at least, of some terms upon the right, might prove an useful amendment

These remarks upon particular laws, lead me to some reflections on our system of criminal jurisprudence. Though its general excellence is acknowledged by the enlightened statesman and philanthropist, yet, it is evidently defective in arrangement. By progressive acts of legislation, our criminal laws, at this time, amount in number, to more than fifty. The distant intervals of time at which different provisions, on similar subjects have been enacted; the variety of penal or prohibitory clauses, interspersed in statutes which, otherwise, relate to matters of a civil nature; the multiplicity of complex references from one act to another; the partial repeal of laws and sections of laws, connected with others of a subsequent date; the difficulty of collecting, from fractional parts of various acts, the meaning of the legislature, so as to produce one lucid whole, create much embarrassment, and destroys that perspicuity which is one of the most important characteristics of a good penal code. The confusion occasioned by these several causes, has frequently perplexed the enquiries of men the most accustomed to judicial researches, and too often rendered the subject of legislative provisions totally unintelligible to the generality of our citizens. It is respectfully conceived, that in Pennsylvania, claiming among her sons, those from whom has emanated the ameliorating spirit of this interesting branch of our policy, there cannot be wanting that portion of an enlightened and benignant zeal, which may be necessary for its attainment to a still higher state of perfection.

While on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, permit me to reiterate the suggestion made to a late legislature "Whether the substitution of imprison-" ment during life, or any other punish-" ment, would be productive of less evil " to society, than the punishment of " death? is a question meriting the at-" tention of humane and enlightened " legislators" Without presuming at this enlightened period of our polity, to attempt, by arguments familiar to you all, to impress the suggestion, I may be permitted to state the important fact, that in Pennsylvania, containing nearly one million of souls, only one person has been convicted of the crime of wilful murder, for the period of two years and an half past! The inferences are obvious—either, that "the habits, manners and religious opinions of a respectable number of our citizens make them recoil from being in anywise instrumental in bringing to the bar of justice, testifying against, or convicting a fellow being when they know that the consequence of that conviction, is to be the death of the criminal;" or, that, the crime of wilful murder, is seldom, if at all, committed in Pennsylvania; and that, to use the language of a philanthropic committee, contained in a report on the journal of one of your houses: "The propitious moment has now arrived for giving the last stamp of greatness and humanity, to the character of Pennsylvania." Shall it then be said, that in Pennsylvania, where triumph the purest principles of legislation, revenge and blood shall no longer stain her code of laws?

Elevated as is her character for humanity, there is yet permitted to remain one other stain on the otherwise fair and benign features of her polity. The galling yoke of slavery is still felt by some of our fellow creatures, in different parts of this commonwealth, and its pressure is made the more severe, by witnessing the happiness and freedom of surrounding multitudes. A recent act of cruelty which came under my notice, and which awakened feelings of a painful and distressing nature, will, I trust excuse the introduction to your notice, of a subject so very interesting to the whole human family and embracing facts and practices palpably inconsistent with the terms and spirit of that fundamental and immutable law of reason: "That all men are born free and equal."

The several laws for the sale of unappropriated lands, within the purchase of 1768, and preceding purchases, require an endment. It has long been matter of regret that the benevolent intention of the state, by lowering the price of vacant lands, and thereby bringing the acquisition of real estate, within the means of the poor, (improvements, and actual residence being a necessary pre-requisite, to the obtaining of a warrant) has in a great measure been defeated by the crafty speculator, who by suborning the ignorant or corrupt, obtains a title from the state, without having brought his claim within the spirit and meaning of the laws.

Under a mistaken application (by the land officers) of the provisions of the law of the 3d day of April 1792 offering for sale, vacant unappropriated lands, to the laws of 1785 and 1786, by which latter laws was set apart and appropriated a tract of country, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Alleghany, for the redemption of depreciation certificates, a loss has been sustained by the commonwealth; actual settlers on those appropriated lands, having (under the law of the 3d April, 1792) obtained warrants and some of them patents, without having refunded, as was directed by law, the due proportion of upwards of eleven thousand dollars paid by the state for surveying those lands The legislature, it is presumed, will perceive the necessity of confirming such titles as were granted in mistake, and also of prescribing some mode whereby settlers on other such lands, may obtain legal titles from the commonwealth.

Owing to the circumstance of the offices of master of the rolls and of recorder of deeds for the county of Philadelphia having been at one time, vested in the same person, state papers, and papers of a local nature have been promiscuously recorded in the same books; some of which books remain in the office of the said recorder of deeds, and some remain in the land office. That much difficulty is caused by such a state of things is evident, and needs legislative correction.

The commissioners *appointed by* your predecessors to view the several roads leading from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh have made report as they were by law directed to do, which will be laid before you.

The venerable Indian chief to whom your predecessors granted forty dollars immediately and forty dollars yearly during life, did not live to enjoy that truly laudable, and by him well merited remuneration for many and important services rendered the state during the revolutionary war:—he died shortly before the passage of the law.—May I be permitted to invite the present legislature to extend (by a small donation) to his sons a portion of that benevolent feeling which pervaded the last general assembly, when considering the case of their ancestor?

There are other subjects which will present themselves to your consideration. Amongst these, permit me to say, is the necessity of a law for continuing an health office for the city and port of Philadelphia; a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the existing law was instrumental in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases from abroad But the provisions in that law for averting the danger that may arise from domestic causes, are generally considered to be inefficient.—The interest you feel in preserving the lives and securing the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our citizens, will, it is presumed, direct the application of appropriate remedies by a new law, which the expiration, at the end of the present session of the legislature, of the present law makes necessary.

By the investiture of $ 500,000 in stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania at par, under the act continuing the charter of that institution, passed the 14th day of February 1809, we may with safety calculate on an addition to our annual revenue of 50,000 dollars (that institution having lately paid the State a dividend of ten per cent. per year.) This addition, independently of those sources of revenue from which were derived the means by which was effected the investiture itself, and which are not yet exhausted, as will appear from a report to be made by the accountant officer, exhibiting a comprehensive view of our finances will, at a time when the general welfare seems so strongly to invite it, justify the renewal of a suggestion to a late legislature in whose exertions for the promotion of the public good I repose implicit confidence—"That such ample means liberally but judiciously applied, in cutting canals, improving roads and the navigation of rivers, in fostering our infant manufactures, and in the diffusion of knowledge, will command the approbation and applause of our fellow citizens

Such duties as by legislative injunction devolved on the executive, have been, I trust, duly performed.—In all your endeavors to promote the future interest of the Commonwealth, be assured of my prompt and zealous co-operation.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, December, 5th 1811.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, OR IN ANY WISE CONCERN,

Be it known;

THAT we the subscribers, believing that an Association for the purposes of making insurances on houses, stores and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade, and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; on vessels descending, or boats ascending or descending, the rivers, together with their cargoes, against loss or damage by the perils of navigation; for raising a fund for the purpose of assisting the farmers, mechanics and merchants in the purchase and sale of such articles as they respectively raise, make, manufacture or deal in, will materially tend to bring into active operation the resources of the western country—to encourage the spirit of improvement and enterprise in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, by affording to all, facilities in the prosecution of their business and indemnity against those accidents which often sweep away the fruits of industry, have associated and do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company to be called the

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

And we do hereby covenant and agree that the following Articles of this our Association, shall be fundamental ones, and that they shall not be altered except by the consent of two-thirds in number of the stockholders, who shall own at least three-fourths of the stock of said company.

ARTICLE I.

The capital stock of said company shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States; and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each: the amount of the shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers into the hands of the managers hereinafter named, in gold or silver, or in bank notes equivalent thereto of the chartered banks of the state of Pennsylvania, or other current notes, in the following manner, to wit;—five per cent. shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing these articles, and five per cent. shall be paid on each share on every succeeding thirty days, until the payments on each share shall amount to thirty per cent. and such farther sums as the managers shall from time to time require, on their giving at least sixty days notice; provided that the managers shall have power at any time hereafter, and they are hereby authorised to extend and increase the capital stock to any amount not exceeding one million of dollars, by receiving subscriptions for disposing of shares of fifty dollars each, to any person or persons, in such manner as they shall think fit; in which case such new subscribers or purchasers, shall become parties to this association: provided, that if any profit shall be made by such disposition, the same shall accrue to all the stockholders, and be distributed accordingly.

ARTICLE II.

THAT the following persons are hereby constituted and appointed managers of the said company, and shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday of July eighteen hundred and twelve, and until they or their successors shall be duly elected as herein provided: And all elections for managers or other officers of the company, shall be by ballot; and the person having the highest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

MANAGERS.

William Wilkins,	*Thomas Hoge,*
Thomas Cromwell,	*(Greensburgh)*
James Riddle,	*John Hoge,*
James Morrison,	*(Washington)*
Wm. M'Candless,	*Jas. W. Nicholson,*
C. Cowan,	*(Geneva)*
F. B. Holmes,	*George Anshutz,*
Jeremiah Barker,	*George Sutton.*
John Darragh,	

ARTICLE III.

SHOULD any vacancy at any time happen in the board of managers, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining managers, for the time being, shall elect a manager to fill such vacancy, until the next election; and on the first Monday of July one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and on the same day in every succeeding year, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be holden at such place as the managers shall appoint, by notice to be published in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, at least twenty days anticedent to such meeting, for the purpose of electing fifteen managers for the ensuing year; and the said managers thus elected, shall, at their first meeting to be held on the first following Monday, after such election in each year, choose one of their number as president; provided, that in case it should happen, at any time, that an election of managers should not be made upon any day *when pursuant* to these articles it ought to have been made, it shall be lawful on any day thereafter to hold and make an election of managers, in such manner as the managers for the time being, or a majority of them may direct and appoint.

ARTICLE IV.

NONE but a stockholder, being a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall be eligible as a manager, and no director of any bank shall at the same time be a manager of this company. The managers shall have power to appoint one or more clerks, as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the company, and allow to the president and clerks for their services such compensation, and require from the clerks such security for their good behaviour as they may think proper and reasonable.

Not less than eight managers shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, unless in case of sickness, or necessary absence, when his place may be supplied by any other manager whom a majority of the managers present shall appoint for that purpose.

In case of the death, resignation or removal of the president, the managers for the time being, shall appoint from their number, one person to fill the vacancy, who shall hold the office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.—From and after the election to be held on the first Monday of July 1812, not more than eleven of the managers elected by the stockholders, and who have served as such, shall be eligible for more than one year in any term of two years, but the manager who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

ARTICLE V.

THE president and managers shall have power in the name and for the use of said company, to purchase, erect or rent such buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the company in the transaction of their business. To make insurances on houses, stores, and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; on vessels and boats navigating the rivers Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi, and their branches, together with their cargoes against loss and damage by the perils of navigation—To receive on deposit all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any part of the United States, and to advance on such deposit such sum or sums of money as they may think prudent to encourage and promote the agriculture and manufactures of the country—To borrow money whenever in their opinion the objects of this association can be promoted thereby, and to give therefor notes, bills, receipts, or other evidences of debt: And whenever in their opinion the stock of this company shall amount to a sum more than sufficient for the above purposes, the president and managers may loan the same on real or personal security, to such persons as they may think proper, in such manner and on such terms as in their opinion will best encourage the agriculture and manufacturing interests of the western country; provided, that the whole amount of debts which shall at any time be due by said company by note, contract or agreement, shall not be more than double the amount of the capital stock of the company exclusive of the money which may be in the hands of the clerk for the use of the company; if the debts of the company should exceed the above sum, the president, managers, and clerk for the time being, shall be responsible for the same.

They shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least thirty days notice in all the newspapers published in the borough of Pittsburgh, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

They shall keep fair and regular entries in a book provided for that purpose, of their proceedings; and on any question, when two managers voting shall require it, the yeas and nays of the managers voting, shall be duly inserted on their minutes, and these minutes be at all times on demand produced to the stockholders, when at a general meeting the same shall be required.

They shall be capable of exercising such other power and authority, and of making, revising, altering or annulling such bye-laws and regulations for the goverement of the company and that of their officers and affairs, as they, or a majority of them, shall from time to time deem expedient, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this state, or these articles of association; and to use, employ and dispose of the joint stock, funds, or the property of the company, agreeably to the objects of this association, (subject only to the restrictions herein contained) as to them, or a majority of them, shall seem expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

THE shares of the capital stock of the company shall be transferrable on their books, agreeably to such rules, and in conformity to such laws, as may from time to time be established in that respect by the managers.

No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books kept for that purpose by the company; and it is further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder, who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares whatever, shall thenceforth cease to be a member of this company; and any person or persons whatever, who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall thenceforth become and be a member of this company, according to the articles of association.

ARTICLE, VII.

DIVIDENDS of the profits of the company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared and paid half yearly commencing on the first Monday of January, 1813; and the said dividends shall from time to time be determined by a majority of the managers at a meeting to be held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits actually acquired by the company, so that the capital stock thereof shall never be impaired by a dividend. Provided always that, no dividend or dividends shall be declared or paid upon any share or shares of stock on which the sums called for have not been fully paid, according to these articles or the requisitions of the managers.

And if the said managers, shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the managers who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, and assenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company for the amount or proportion of the said stock, so divided by the said managers; and such managers who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately declare at such meeting his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings.

ARTICLE. VIII.

THE business of the company shall be transacted in some convenient place within the borough of Pittsburgh, unless in case of contagion, invasion of an army, or some other reasonable cause, to be determined by the managers, for the time being, or a majority of them, at a meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX.

ALL bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, shall be signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the clerk of the company: and the funds of the company shall in no case be held resposible for any contract or engagement, whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned, or attested, as aforesaid. And any contract or engagement made with the President or Clerk of the company, shall be signed by some one mannager and countersigned, or attested, by another.

ARTICLE. X.

THE number of votes, to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares by him held, and the sums paid thereon in the proportion following, that is to say; on each share on which the sums called for have been paid and not exceeding two shares one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every three shares above ten and not exceeding thirty one vote; for every four shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote, for every five shares, above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote, and for every six shares above one hundred, one vote; provided that when any stockholder at the time of election shall have paid the whole amount of any number of shares he shall be entitled to additional votes according to the above ratio, but this right to additional votes shall cease, when all the shares subscribed for are fully paid. But no share shall confer a right to vote, which has not been holden at least three callender months previous to the election and unless it be holden by the person in whose name it appears, absolutely and bona fide in his own right or that of his wife, and for his or her sole use and benefit, or as an executor or administrator, or guardian, or in the right and use of some copartnership, corporation or society, of which he or she may be a member, and not in trust for or to the use of any other person. And the stockholders so qualified as aforesaid, not residing, within the county of Allegheny, shall be admitted to vote by proxy, under such regulations as the managers may from time to time enact.

ARTICLE. XI.

FOR the well ordering and conducting of elections, the managers shall previously thereto, appoint three stockholders, (not being managers) to be judges of the election who shall conduct and regulate the same, they shall determine whether the persons voted for are duly qualified to be elected managers, and do come truly and plainly within the provisions of these articles; and after the conclusion of the ballot, shall decide and declare who are elected manages for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE. XII.

THIS association shall continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. But the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concurring vote, at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period; provided that notice of such meeting and its object, be published in all the news papers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, for at least three months previous to the time appointed for such meeting. And immediately on the dissolution of this association, certain effectual measures shall be taken by the existing managers for closing all concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits, which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers on the 18th inst. WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

The President and Managers resolved that Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of the Company be opened on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY next, at the following places, and under the superintendance of the following Commissioners, viz.

In *Pittsburgh*, at the house of William Morrow—George Sutton, Thomas Cromwell, and James Morrison, Commissioners.

In *Canonsburgh*, at the house of Henry Westbay—Craig Ritchie and John Roberts, Commissioners.

In *Washington*, at the house of Matthew Ocheltree—John Hoge, George Baird, and John Wilson, Commissioners.

In *Geneva*, at the house of Mr. Bailey, innkeeper—James W. Nicholson and Thomas Cowzer, Commissioners.

In *Brownsville*, at the house of John Hazlip—William Hoge and Joseph Thornton, Commissioners.

In *Union Town*, at the house of Col. Thomas Collins—Gen. Thomas Meason, John Miller, and Rich. W. Lane, Commissioners.

In *Connellsville*, at the house of David Barns—Sam. Trevor, Isaac Meason, Jr. and Samuel G. Wertz, Commissioners.

In *Greensburgh*, at the house of Simon Drum, sen.—Thos Hoge, John Morrison, and Simon Drum, Jr. Commissioners.

In *Beaver*, at the house of Joseph Hemphill—Robert Moore and James Lyon, Commissioners.

In *Meadville*, at the house of James Gibson—Thomas R. Kennedy, Henry Hurst, and James Herriott, Commissioners.

In *Erie*, at the house of Thomas Rees.—Col. Thomas Forster, Robert Knox and Seth Reed, Commissioners.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

Attest.

THOMAS CROMWELL, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 20, 1811.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 20, 1811.

On Monday morning last, about three o'clock, the citizens of this town were greatly alarmed by the shock of an EARTHQUAKE; a number of persons from the shaking of their houses, were so much alarmed as to jump out of bed. About 7 o'clock, the same morning, there was another shock, though not so violent as the first.

Presley C. Lane, Esq. is re-elected Speaker of the Senate of this state; and John Tod, of Bedford, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Editor of this paper has been politely favoured with the following interesting extract of a letter from his excellency Gov. Harrison, to Col. John M'Scott, of this place, dated

VINCENNES, *Dec.* 2d, 1811.

"Within this hour two principal Kickapoo chiefs have arrived to sue for peace; they are certainly humbled—and if these speak truth, there are scarcely a vestige remaining, of the late formidable combination that was headed by the Prophet—He the (Prophet) remains at a small Huron Village, about 12 miles from Tippacanoe, with about 40 wariors, and 12 or 15 Wyandots—He has applied to the Kickapoos of the Prairie to get their permission to retire to their town, but it was refused. He then requested to be permitted to send some of his people, in company with the Kickapoos to me—this was also refused.—No mischief of any kind has been done since the action, and the frontiers appear to enjoy as profound peace as ever they have done. Before the late expedition commenced, not a fortnight passed by, without some vexatious theft being committed—Indeed, the insolence of the Indians, (not those only who were immediately under the controul of the Prophet) had become insupportable. To chastise them was absolutely necessary, there was no species of injury and insult that they did not heap upon us; and our forbearance had excited their contempt to so great a degree, that they scarcely considered us as warriors—About six weeks since, some of the young men of the village of Peoria, told their chiefs in the presence of a man in the employment of General Clark, "that they could kill the Americans as easily as blackbirds." It is greatly to be regretted, that these scoundrels, could not have been made to respect our rights, and our national character, but by the sacrifice of such men as Owen, Daviess, White, Bane, Spencer, Warwick, &c. But much as they are to be lamented, their fall has not been inglorious, nor useles to their country. The victory that was sealed with their blood, will insure the tranquility of our frontiers, and one of the finest tracts of land in the world, will be settled in peace, and give abundance and plenty, to a smiling and happy population. Even in the event of war with Great Britian, I think that the Indians will *now* remain neutral—they have witnessed the inefficacy of British assistance—for that assistance has been afforded in as ample a manner as it could have been, if war had actually prevailed between us and that power.

Within the last three months, the whole of the Indians on this frontier, have been completely armed and equipped out of the king's stores at Malden, indeed they were much better armed than the greater part of my troops; every Indian was provided with a gun, scalping knife, tomahawk and war club, and most of them with a spear—whilst the greater part of my riflemen, had no other weapon than their rifle—The Indians had moreover an ample supply of the best British glazed powder—some of their guns had been sent to them so short a time before the action, that they were not divested of the list covering, in which they are imported. All the information which I have received since the action corroborates the opinion I had formed, immediately after it, *i. e.* that the combination under the Prophet, was much more extensive then I had believed, and that many of those who were warmest in their profession of friendship to the U. States, afforded him all the aid in their power. The Delaware chiefs were all sincere. So was the Turtle; a few other Miamies, and and three or four Potawatamie chiefs. All the rest were either openly or secretly engaged in his cause. The principle by which the Prophet professed to be governed, viz. that of putting a stop to the progress of our settlements, had gained him an astonishing popularity amongst the young men of every tribe, and I have no doubt that hundreds of them were in the action, that now pretend to have been at a considerable distance. However as peace is the object of the government, and as I believe it can now be preserved, I intend to dissemble my suspicion of those whose conduct was equivocal, and to admit the excuse of those even whom I know to have been active against us.

"The two Kickapoo chiefs inform me that the Prophet and his party had determined to attack me, even if I should have advanced no farther than Fort Harrison.

MR. BULLET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his second quarter of Dancing has just commenced: and that his proposed Ball on Friday Evening, is unavoidable postponed to next Monday Evening,—when Mr. Bullet hopes to be honored with the company of the parents and relatives of his pupils.

Pittsburgh, Decem. 19 1811

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than SIX months, are requested to came forward and make payment, in the space of ONE month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, Decem. 19. 1811.

A Man who understands the business of a

POTTER,

and the management of a

AIR FOUNDERY,

for casting Iron Ware, and can come well recommended as such, may hear of something to his advantage in Charlestown, Brooke county, (Va.) A line addressed to the subscriber will be attended to—it is expected that the Foundery above alluded to will be ready for operation in two or three weeks.

JOS. DODDRIDGE.

Charlestown, *Dec.* 7, 1811.

Came to the farm of Springfield, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, a large black COW, has pieces sawed off her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES O'HARA.

Dec. 13, 1811.

PORTRAIT PAINTING,

BY

J. COOK,

In the house of Mr. Spencer, next door to Mr. Beelen's, Water Street.

Pittsburgh, December 4 1811

CHEMICAL LECTURES.

THE subscribers to Dr. AIGSTER'S Chemical Lectures are informed, that the regular Lectures on Chemistry will begin on Monday the 16th of December, at the Laboratory, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be continued from that time every Monday, Friday and Saturday, at the same hour, and at the same place.

Further subscriptions will be received at the Laboratory.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy Creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce —Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timber, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder.

Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tinning business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but hose who can come well recommended.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No. 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c on part of lot No 130, and an entire lot, No 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Have on hand the following valuable
BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the seience of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE.

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likeneses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, ehecks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion —removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN *GOODS,*

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Monongahela river, about two miles from M'Kee's Port, a bright bay Horse, rising 4 years old, about 15 hands high, newly shod, and is cropped in one ear The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES JEFFERIES.

November 29, 1811.